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THE NEW YORK LATIN LEAFLET

Entered at the Post Office in Brooklyn as second-class matter, October 29, 1900

25 Issues
One-half of
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VOL VII

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, OCT 8, 1906

No 152

LATIN CLUB LUNCHEON

Nineteenth Meeting of the Latin Club—Nov 10, 1906

Mr J Edmund Barss of The Hotchkiss School will address the club on the subject: "The Teaching of Latin Prose Composition", at the Hotel Marlborough, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, New York City. We shall sit down promptly at 12 M. Seats will be reserved for those holding tickets (see announcement regarding tickets on p 3), others should be sure to notify THE LATIN LEAFLET, 179 Marcy Ave, Brooklyn, by postal card, if intending to be present. ATTEND TO THIS MATTER NOW.

THE PARTICIPIAL USAGE IN THE AENEID

There is in the Aeneid on an average one participle to every 2.7 lines, and merely the numerical importance of this element makes it more worthy of consideration than many of the constructions occurring less frequently. It is as unobtrusive as the indicative itself, although if relative or dum clauses were substituted wherever possible they would pall upon the taste. As they do not greatly impress the reader, there is needed in discussing them little more than a presentation of the salient points.

Quantitatively considered they are well adapted to the hexameter verse. The accusatives of the present participles masculine and feminine, when trisyllabic, form a convenient ending for the line when the antepenult is short, and when this is long they can be worked in at any point. This is well illustrated by IV 260, Aenean fundantem arces et tecta novantem. In the same way the neuter plurals, nominative and accusative, and the plural datives and ablatives meet the requirements for the fifth foot, as in III 268 Tendunt vela noti; fugimus spumantibus undis; and VIII 616 Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu. However, taken as a whole, owing to the difference of quantity in the stem syllables they are serviceable at any point in the line, as in VIII 649 Illum indignanti similemque minanti; X 550 Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis; and XI 697 Altior exsurgens oranti et multa precanti.

The perfects are equally adaptable, either alone, as in X 736 Tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et

hasta; and XI 193 Hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis; or in combination with the present, as in XI 188 Ter circum accensos cincti fulgentibus armis; and X 540 Quem congressus agit campo lapsumque superstans.

The perfect participles occur more frequently than the presents (2229 to 1371), although if we take out the deponents, the ablatives absolute, and the perfects with middle meaning the numbers for the two participles will not greatly differ. This in itself indicates somewhat of the success of Vergil in presentizing the poem as nearly one-half of the participial actions are shown in process of realization.

Considered in their case relations the participles for the most part follow the fortunes of the substantives with which they are associated, and for the most part need no special notice. Yet it seems that they can be best presented according to their cases. The number of the accusatives of the present and of the perfects do not greatly differ (503 to 565). Nearly all are direct objects of verbs, and among the small number with prepositions few are noticeable, as XI 279 post eruta Pergama, II 571 eversa ob pergama, and V 285 Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.

The genitive and dative of the present (76 and 72) outnumber the perfects (44 and 46). The difference between these is largely due to the presents used without noun or pronoun expressed. In this respect the genitive singular, used most freely in the tenth book, does not differ from the plurals. Compare X 554 Tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis Dicere deturbat, with XI 886 oritur miserrima caedes Defendentum armis aditus inque arma ruentum. The genitive of the perfects without noun or pronoun is avoided, though we find V 354 te lapsorum miseret. The dative plural of the present is used much less freely than is the singular which alone is used with similis.

The singular of the perfect, e g XI 283 experto credite, XII 356 lapsoque supervenit, occurs less frequently than the plural, as in II 713 and X 283 egressis, VII 194 ingressis, I 732 and IV 111 profectis. In all of these, excepting those with similis, the reference is to nouns mentioned in the context, and the omission of the pronouns does not in any way decrease the clearness of the statement.

Two features in the use of the perfect are worthy of mention: (1) The use of passive forms with middle meanings; and (2) the nominative of deponent participles.

The examples of this usage have been collected by Schaefer, Die sogenannten syntaktischen Graecismen bei den Augustischen Dichtern, Amberg 1884. Under A: Der Akkusativ nach medialen Verben pp 11-23, he gives over fifty instances in which the perfect participle is construed with the accusative. These include participles of clothing and un-clothing with the garment as object, veiling and barring, loosing and joining, and those expressing an activity allowed by the subject on itself. An illus-

tration for each group will suffice for the entire mass: II 275 qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, VIII 286 Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis, IV 216 Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem Subnexus, XII 468 Hoc concussa metu mentem Iuturna virago Aurigam . . . Excutit. The classification given is a convenient one for breaking the mass into groups, but it occasionally involves a strait-jacket interpretation, as that (p 11) of II 273 perque pedes traiecit lora tumentes—"der sich durch die geschwollenen Fuesse hatte Riemen durchziehen lassen".

Similar to these transitives are numerous occurrences of *fusus*, *vectus*, *versus* and their compounds, as in V 102 fusique per herbam, XII 172 Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem. Cf X 256 Et interea revoluta rubebat Matura iam luce dies noctemque fugarat.

2 The nominative of the perfect participles of deponents is much more prominent, there being 258 occurrences of 73 different participles. One hundred thirty-seven of these belong to the simple or compound forms of five participles,—*fatus*, *gressus*, *lappus*, *nisus* and *secutus*. The remaining participles have a wide range and, owing to the subject, participles expressing motion are not very much in evidence. There are but few instances of these participles in any other case than the nominative, their character confining them chiefly to this case. They stand between the doing and the done, and judging by the undue proportion of the datives used without nouns, in their connection they are akin to the presents rather than to the perfects.

Nearly one-sixth of the entire number of participles are in the ablative,—120 presents and 460 perfects. Prepositions are rarely used with the nouns associated with either participle, *in* occurring most frequently, as in VIII 588 pictis conspectus in armis, and V 204 saxis in procurrentibus haesit. But few depend on verbs construed with the ablative, and after bringing all possible instances into grammatical relationship with the rest of the statement about a third of the presents are in the absolute construction and three-fifths of the perfects, the difference in views on the part of the editors making an exact determination impossible. There is an occasional instance of a deponent: *remenso* II 181, III 143; *partito* V 562; *secuta* IX 542; and of the compounds of *ortus*, *coortis* X 405; *exorto* IV 130; and *lacrimis obortis* III 492, VI 867, XI 41; cf IV 30. Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

In keeping with the general simplicity of the grammatical structure in Vergil the absolute is much less elaborated than in Livy. In most instances there is but one participle and one noun, though there are a few like IX 8 Aeneas urbe et sociis et classe relicta, and (if the text is correct) VII 307 Quod scelus aut Lapithis tantum aut Calydone merente.

About seven-twelfths are split ablatives absolute, and of these the majority have only one intervening word, e g I 474 amissis Troilus armis, I 480 crinibus Iliades passis, II 473 positus novus exuviis. There are also occasional instances of wider separation, as II 578 partoque ibit regina triumpho, II 295 pererato statuas quae denique ponto, VIII 280 devexeo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo, XII 307 ille securi Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta Disicit. The inclusion of the subject which is comparatively rare in prose is not an uncommon feature, and is well illustrated by the examples given above. Modifying particles which are freely used by Livy seem

confined to I 82 ac venti velut agmine facto. The absolute of the neuter participle is found in a few passages: I 737 libato, X 405 optato, II 129 composito, and the negative improvviso VIII 524, XII 576.

The future participle is not a prominent factor. (See *Latin Leaflet* Nos 7 and 10). In a few passages the neuter does service as a noun: futuri IV 508, VIII 580; venturi VI 66; and in the accusative futura VI 12; ventura II 125. Design is expressed V 108 visuri Aeneadas, and, personifying the subject, II 47 Inspectura domos, venturaque desuper urbi.

Of the fifty-three others *futurus* occurs most frequently—13 times. Among the remaining, *moriturus*, *periturus* and *venturus* are noticeable. From a modern standpoint, with the exception of the one or the ones expressing design, they indicate mere futurity; but judged from the standpoint of a fatalist they indicate a design antecedent to the human actor. Twenty-seven are nominatives, and five vocatives: IX 642 Dis genite et geniture deos: X 507 rediture; X 811 moriture, and XI 856 periture. In the ablative only futura (morte futura IV 644 and VIII 709), and in the dative futuris (four times) and periturae II 660, are found. The fifteen accusatives and the nominatives show a wider range. As a mere incident to the poetic coloring it may be noticed that in the first book only the dative (futuris four times), in the third only the accusative (4), and in the fifth only the nominative (3) is used.

The future passive participle (*gerundive*) is occasionally found after verbs of transferring to indicate design. These are used most frequently with *daret*: IV 212 arandum, VII 359 ducenda, IX 312 portanda. Other instances are VI 770 regnandum acceperit, III 50 mandaratum alendum, IV 602 epulandum ponere, II 589 videndam obtulit, III 329 transmisit habendam.

The noticeable features in the use of the gerund and gerundive are the avoidance of the latter, except IV 290 causa rebus novandis, and XI 2 sociis dare tempus humanis; the use of the genitive and ablative without object, excepting II 137 Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem; and II 6 talia fando; and, negatively considered, the avoidance of prepositions with gerundial forms, the usage in this respect corresponding to that with participles.

The dative of the gerund is limited to XII 88 aptat habendo. Most of the twenty-nine occurrences of the genitive of the gerund are with abstract nouns, e g amor, ars, causa, copia, libertas, tempus, voluptas. Two are personal: IX 602 fandi fidor, and XII 159 auctor audendi. Adjectives occur as follows: IV 554 certus eundi, V 618 ignara nocendi, X 225 fandi doctissima. Nearly all the twenty-seven instances of the ablative express the means for the attainment of an end, as II 81 fando, IV 113 precando, IV 394 solando. There are only a few occurrences of any other class, e g VI 660 and VII 182 ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, XI 160 vivendo vici mea fata, XI 256 ea, quae muris bellando exhausta sub altis.

Taken as a whole Vergil's participial usage lacks the rhetorical finish and elaboration found in Livy, but the absence of high coloring has been beneficial to the poem for the characters are portrayed in a style suited to their early simplicity.

R B STEELE

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THE NEW YORK LATIN LEAFLET

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179 MARCY AVE, BROOKLYN

Telephone, 3800 Williamsburg

Published by the New York Latin Club in Support of The New York High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund

Printed by the ROEHR PUBLISHING CO, 35 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn. N Y

Published weekly during the school year, excepting weeks containing holidays.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year, one-half of which goes into The Scholarship Fund. The advertising rates are twenty-five (\$25) dollars an inch, a year.

Subscriptions to *The Leaflet* should be sent to 179 Marcy Ave, Brooklyn. The best way to send money is by money order. Out-of-town checks cost 10c each to collect. Communications requiring answers should contain return postage.

The treasurer is E W Harter, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, to whom checks made payable to *The Scholarship Fund* should be sent.

The internal purpose of this publication is to provide a Clearing House for secondary classical teachers in New York and vicinity or anywhere else; to afford an opportunity to younger classical teachers anywhere for the publication of their more modest endeavors along the line of original work, which might not otherwise see the light; to stimulate the teaching and quicken the student activity in the classical work in the high schools of Greater New York. The external purpose is to establish one or more College-entrance-scholarships for the most successful graduates from high schools in New York City, to be awarded on a competitive examination. The proceeds over and above expenses will be devoted to a scholarship fund. The labor involved is a labor of love.

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THE LATIN CLUB LUNCHEONS FOR 1906-7

The Latin Club Luncheons for 1906-7 will be under the management of *The Latin Leaflet*, and will be held at the Marlborough the same as last year. We shall have a private dining room with ample seating capacity, well ventilated and away from the noise. To members of the Club only, the price of a ticket for the three luncheons of the year will be \$2.00; for two luncheons, \$1.50, providing the tickets are purchased in advance of the date for the first luncheon, since the tickets will be required for admission to the dining-room. *These tickets will not be transferable. Fifty cents will be refunded for each luncheon unattended, providing notice is sent to The Leaflet at least two days before the date of any luncheon.* Please remember this point and get it straight. *You are therefore running no risk in buying a season ticket.* Anyone may secure a ticket for a single luncheon for \$1.00. These tickets can be secured from *The Latin Leaflet*, 179 Marcy Ave, Brooklyn, or from any of the representatives of the various schools on the Editorial Committee given on p 3 of this number of *The Leaflet*. Please send in your orders early, so that we may take time by the forelock. The dates are already known: Nov 10, 1906 with Mr J Edmund Barss as speaker on the subject, "The Teaching of Latin Prose Composition"; Feb 9, 1907 with Superintendent William H Maxwell as speaker on the subject, "The Translation of Latin into English"; May 11, 1907 with Professor Harry Barnes Ward of Hamilton College on a subject to be announced later. The day is Saturday and the hour is 12 M with adjournment at 2 P M, *thus leaving the afternoon free for other engagements.* You know what these Latin Club Luncheons are. They are recognized as the best things in New York.

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Permission is asked to make acknowledgment through the columns of *The Leaflet* of money received for subscriptions owing to our very large expense for postage.

Previously acknowledged (No 150) \$36.

The following amounts have been received: Emma K Clark (\$1.00), N Y Clauson (50c), Miss McElroy (50c), Carrie S Monfort (50c), W T Morey (50c), P H McCabe (50c), J L Perrier (50c), B J Reilly (50c), J L Tobin (50c). Total \$5.00. Grand total \$41.

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